

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

House of Representatives, May 4.

MIAMI LANDS.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, by leave, moved that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the consideration of the bill to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the lands acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana; which motion was agreed to.

And the question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. G. DAVIS opposed it in a few remarks, directed particularly to the description and value of the lands, and asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH explained briefly what the condition of these lands was, and strongly urged the propriety and justice of the passage of the bill.

Mr. CATHERINE remarked that the gentleman from Kentucky, who had so warmly opposed the bill, [Mr. G. DAVIS] had stated to the House that these lands were excluded from the operation of the pre-emption act of 1841 in consequence of their extraordinary value. Mr. C. could not state what influence operated upon Congress at that time, as he was not here; but he thought the reason for the exclusion of these lands must be sought a little further back in point of time. In 1838, the Legislature of Indiana, then engaged in the prosecution of a stupendous system of internal improvement, asked of Congress the right to pre-empt these lands for the benefit of the State—that is, that the government would sell the lands at \$1 25 to the State of Indiana, that she might, by a resale, make an advance or speculation which she intended to use for the prosecution of her public works. But the State had obtained these lands, would have extended her relief laws over them, as she has over her other lands, and her citizens would not in that event have been so anxious to obtain them. The Indiana did not, however, obtain these lands, and she now comes forward by joint resolution and asks the protection of her citizens at your hands.

The gentleman from Kentucky is much mistaken as to the value of these lands, and he could assure him, that, so far from their being the best in the State, they are far inferior to many large tracts which have been pre-empted at \$1 25.

The Committee on Public Lands have seen proper to amend the bill which (Mr. C.) had introduced as to increase the minimum price from \$1 25 to \$2 per acre. This he regretted, as notwithstanding these lands cost something more than the public domain generally, yet he did not consider them sufficiently valuable to justify this increase.

The opposition of the gentleman from Kentucky to this bill would apply with equal force to any pre-emption bill which might be offered.

Mr. C. asked, Will you not extend to these settlers the same protection which other settlers upon the public lands have received? He knew that the appeal would not be in vain, and that this House would vote for the mere hope of a pitiful speculation, which could end in no advantage to any one but the heartless speculator, except this honest, generous-hearted people to the risk of being robbed of their humble homes.

Mr. KENNEDY said:

Mr. Speaker: After what has been said by my colleagues [Messrs. Smith and Catherine], I do not wish to protract this debate. But being the only person now here from my State who was a member of the Congress which passed the general pre-emption bill, from the operations of which these Miami lands were excluded, I cannot suffer the remarks which fell from the honorable member from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] to go to the House without some reply.

I know that the reason why these lands were excluded from the operation of that bill was not, as suggested by that honorable gentleman, "the high value," but that exemption was made at the suggestion of the then delegation from that State, under the impression that the benefits which the pre-emption laws granted to the actual settlers might be made to inure to the State. I doubted then, and I am now convinced, that this policy of robbing the settlers of those lands for the benefit of the State at large was wrong. The State has since abandoned this idea, and now asks that the same justice which that law meted out to settlers on other public lands and which would then have been granted to the settlers on these, had it not been for her own error, as I then and now conceive it to have been, may now be extended to the settlers on this Miami reserve. These settlers are as good and meritorious citizens as any other of that worthy class of men, who have invariably pioneered our people into the heart of the western wilderness; and I am persuaded that their claim to justice is only to be fairly stated in order to secure them a favorable response from the members of this House.

The only thing wrong in this bill is, that the minimum price of these lands is raised from the usual one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars. But this difference these settlers can and will submit to, not because these lands are more valuable than thousands of other tracts of land in the other Western States which have been pre-empted, but because they cost the government considerably more than the average price of public lands; and because the hardships of the frontier life were not so severely felt here as in other places more distant from the neighborhood of white settlements.

One word as to the great value which some gentlemen seem to attach to these lands. There are on this reserve some choice tracts of land, (but not more so than in other portions of the State;) but taken as a whole, I do not believe that if this tract of country was put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder to-morrow, that it would average two dollars per acre. It then resolves itself into this simple question: whether this government will sell their lands to the poor but honest settlers, who have erected their humble dwellings on the land, and who are making them their homes, or whether they will suffer these settlers to be driven off by the more opulent but less patriotic speculator, who desires to purchase them for the sake of future emolument?

I cannot doubt that the House will pass this bill; and as I know the House does not desire this discussion to be continued, and with a view to speedy action on this as well as other pending bills, I will now call for the deliberation of the House, I move for the previous question.

On the intimation of Mr. Davis that he desired to submit some other remarks, Mr. Kennedy withdrew his call for the previous question.

Mr. G. DAVIS replied briefly to some of these remarks vindicating the action he had taken, and justifying his opposition to the bill.

Mr. PETTIT made a strong appeal to the House in favor of the bill. He expressed surprise that opposition to it should come from a member who was himself the representative of an agricultural interest; and declared that he never would consent to see that interest made secondary, or subservient to any other, but that of the agriculturist.

The previous question was then demanded and seconded.

And the main question was ordered, and, being taken, the bill was ordered to a third reading now.

And having been read a third time, and the question being on the final passage,

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, were yeas 95, nays 49.

So the bill was passed.

On the 5th, several families have passed through the village of Peru, Illinois, with a few days, on their way to Oregon. They are to rendezvous, with others, at Independence, Missouri.

The Haverhill (Ill.) Herald notices the departure from that county of a company, headed by Mr. John Robinson, one of the first settlers of Putnam county, and an inhabitant of Madison county when Indian wars were the fashion. Mr. Robinson was a farmer, in easy circumstances, and might have been a village in peace in Illinois, but he has chosen to go to Oregon. In this company there are sixteen males and seven females—six wagons, and twenty oxen, and a large lot of provisions.

Mr. BRYSON—A Washington writer says, among other things, the following, of the Senator from Missouri:

"Amidst all his labors, which are Herculean, he has superintended the education of his children, all of whom, except the two youngest, are proficient in seven languages."

The Amherst company, Manchester, N. H. contemplates extending their mill 1000 feet and building two or three new factories this year, and expect to get a grant from the legislature for an increase of capital stock on "liberal terms." The stock of this company commands a price of only 43 per cent. advance.

The London Times on Oregon.

The following is the entire article from the London Times, on the Oregon question, of which we yesterday could only publish an extract, as we found it in the Boston papers, derived from the Cambria.

The sum and substance of it, in simple Saxon, is just about this: The Americans are united upon 49 as their "fighting line"; well, then, they shall have 49, though it is what we have always before refused.

To this complexion then it has come at last—as we always knew that it would; as we had good authority in December last, on our return from England, in saying that it would; and as it would have come much sooner had we presented to England a more decided and united front in our public councils on this subject.

The Times is vastly mistaken in its speculations upon the other concessions which it argues that the United States must make in order to induce the consent of England to the line of 49. We rather imagine that it will be on this side of the Atlantic more than on the other, that the difficulty of obtaining assent to that line will lie. England has no more right to Vancouver's Island than to Long Island, and we are mistaken if she will find it much easier to obtain the relinquishment of the sovereignty and fee simple of the one island than of the other.

An edifying query here suggests itself—whether the exhibition of an equal degree of firm unanimity upon the line of our just right, namely 54 40, would not have by this time produced a similar effect upon the English mind in reference to that line. So far as regards the point of pride and consistency, the concession of the line of 54 40 would have cost little more than that of 49, which has been so often, so peremptorily, and so laughingly rejected before. Would not the language then have been somewhat of the following fashion? Pooh, pooh!—what do we want of Oregon? Freedom of hunting and trading there is all we want, with a right of way across; a port or two on the Pacific; and indemnity for the property of our subjects there—and then the Yankee Noodles may do what they choose with it, if they are willing to take the trouble of owning and settling such a worthless antipodal region, which can never be of any importance to us when its furs are all gone.

We have little doubt that if we had been as united and firm on 54 40 as on 49, such would by this time have been the language of the Times. And such, we believe, will eventually be its language before we get to the end of the matter—though when that end shall come, or how soon this question is to be settled, we have little disposition to venture a prophecy. Some beads may by this time be grown which are as yet in an incipient downy state. The following is the article of the Times:—N. Y. News.

From the London Times.

We publish in another place an extract from the speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun, on the 16th of March, in the Senate of the United States, which reflects the greatest credit on that eminent statesman, and does honor to the assembly in which it was delivered. The progress made by the Oregon question within the last two years has convinced Mr. Calhoun himself of the impossibility of persevering in that course of inaction and policy which he had hitherto recommended as the surest method of establishing the ultimate sovereignty of the United States in that territory. He has been driven from that ground to the alternative of supporting a compromise, or of declaring for a forcible occupation of the country; and, whilst he cordially adopts the principle of compromise, he avows his conviction that the existing convention, in order to bring the discussion to a speedy termination. Thus far we are perfectly agreed with Mr. Calhoun. We are happy to adopt as our own every one of the pacific sentiments and the sensible opinions he has so eloquently expressed; and although his warning of the disastrous consequences of war is especially addressed to the American States, his advocacy of peace will be no more to us than to them, more sincere admiration than to this country. Thus far the spirit of the great majority of the Americans is favorable to a peaceful settlement of this difference. We may assume that Mr. Polk's messages and declarations, in which there is not the slightest intimation that any compromise is expected, or the slightest expectation that any amicable offer will be made, do not contain the opinion of the great majority of the Americans, with the 49th parallel of north latitude. Mr. Calhoun says:

"The past history of the affair, the fact that it had been frequently offered by us substantially as an ultimatum, added to the fact that 49 degrees was the boundary on this side of the Rocky Mountains, left no doubt on my mind that, if settled by compromise, it must be on that basis. It is true that our offer heretofore on that basis had been rejected, and that it might thence be inferred that Great Britain could not accept of it; but I am not of that opinion. I am not of that impression. Things have greatly changed since our offers were made and rejected by her. Then the advantages under the convention were all in her favor; but now they have turned in favor of us."

Mr. Hayward, in a speech intended to be of a pacific character, said:

"I am come to the conclusion, as a Senator of the United States, that we cannot ought not, must not, compromise this controversy in any manner materially different from that to which the President, as I understand his position and these records, stands committed, and rightly committed; and I shall, therefore, vote to give him the notice, and with it all the moral weight of an American Senator's settled opinion, that if Great Britain will not, or if she cannot consent to do us justice, by yielding her pretensions of dominion over the territory below that line of 49 degrees as a compromise, then we will have to fight. I repeat, we must then fight for it. In a word, we ought to refuse the notice unless there is a solemn determination to make the compromise line of 49 our fighting line."

After these public and notorious declarations on the part of men who are comparatively moderate in their tone upon this subject, the Cabinet of Washington may, and probably will, intimate, in the event of the negotiation being re-opened, after the notice has been given, that its hands are tied beforehand. There is no diplomacy left in the question. The game is to be played with the cards on the table, and the 49th parallel must be regarded as the ultimatum of the Senate rather than of the President and his immediate advisers. We believe this to be a matter of fact; and whether the Americans are right or wrong, prudent or foolish, is beside the question, since it is evident that when all the leading statesmen of a country have deliberately pledged themselves to a particular position, they will rather go to war than abandon it. They have chosen, therefore, to assume for the purpose of their justification, that this concession (as they term it) is a sufficient sacrifice for the maintenance of peace, and that although England positively rejected that offer twenty years ago, and on many subsequent occasions, she will accept it now.

We are really at a loss to conceive to what circumstances Mr. Calhoun attributes this supposed change, or what imaginable circumstances could release us from the duty of upholding a territorial right. But the fact is, that the valley of the Columbia is as much, and as exclusively occupied by the British agents of the Hudson's Bay Company as it ever has been.

between; and to suppose that our rights to the country are weakened by a childish invention. They are precisely what they have ever been since 1790.

In the whole course of these negotiations, that which has changed most completely is the claim set up by the Americans. In 1818 and 1826, the territory in dispute was expressly asserted and clearly understood to be comprised between the 42nd and 49th degrees of latitude. As for the more northern tract between 49 and 54 40, we are not aware that the paramount claims of Britain to that part of it were then called in question. The proposals for partition ranged between the mouth of the Columbia and the 49th degree, but not beyond; and the American plenipotentiaries unsuccessfully claimed the whole of that region, but no more. Since that time and in their more recent discussions, they have raised their demands; they have laid claim to the whole country; and then, as if it were the furthest limits of concession and concession, they revert to their former offer, the very same which was before rejected. *

They have raised a claim to the whole of Oregon, not with any expectation of acquiring the entire province, but in order to reconcile us to terms we have before declared to be inadmissible. But the truth is, that the bare 49th parallel is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing that it was twenty years ago.

We imagined an opinion some time ago, that the 49th parallel ought conveniently to serve as the basis of an arrangement; but it is clear that such a proposal must be accompanied with more extensive conditions than those heretofore annexed to it by the Americans. It must leave the whole of Vancouver's Island, the navigation and harbor of the Straits of Fuca, the free use of the Columbia and its northern branches down to the sea, and the indemnity or compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company for the posts they would be called upon to surrender. We do not pretend to point out all the stipulations which it would be the part of a prudent and just policy to require as an equivalent for a concession so much below our original claims, and as we firmly believe, our just rights. But the cession of the vacant soil might be politic and endurable, provided the private rights of the British and the claims of the British subjects were duly respected; and they must, beyond all question, be protected by the ultimatum of England.

Between these two proposals lies the question of peace and war—narrowed as these controversies always are to a small issue; but, nevertheless, broad enough to swallow up the peace of the world. The moderns maintain that the 49th parallel is the only "fighting line." President Polk is evidently more inclined to lean to the side of resistance than of concession; and on our side we can rarely discover no motive of reason or argument to justify us in any further departure from the position assumed long ago by the British government, and confirmed by the emphatic declarations of the Ministers of the Crown.

MEXICO.

Through the New Orleans papers we have news from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th ult.

Every thing was still quiet in the capital and Vera Cruz, so far as any outbreak in favor of Santa Anna was concerned, but the minds of all men were ripe for a revolution. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, stating that General Alvarez had raised the standard of revolt in the Southern part of the Department of Mexico; proclaimed the independence of the country; and declared in favor of the recall of Gen. Santa Anna. No details upon this subject are given in the papers, but *El Locomotor*, of the 23d, has no doubt of the fact of a revolution having broken out as alleged.

From various representations which have been made to us, we are convinced that the policy of the Government of Parades is controlled entirely by the English. American agents in the city of Mexico, and whatever the settlement of the difficulties between Mexico and the United States would have been arranged long ago, but for the interference of the English Minister; but now they do not look for peace until there has been a trial of strength between the two countries—until, in fact, San Juan de Ulloa shall be reduced.

In regard to this fortress, it is now rendered almost certain that it cannot be taken unless by a very considerable squadron of vessels of the first class, or by a land attack. It has been put in thorough repair, and is defended by guns of the largest calibre. The French took it, twenty-four pounders were the heaviest guns mounted in it; at present guns of a much higher class are employed, and additional fortifications have been erected near the mole for heavy cannon. Gen. Bravo has been appointed to the command of Vera Cruz, and is especially charged with the defence of the fortress.

The papers of the capital announce that Gen. Bravo left there at the head of 6,000 men, with a view to protect the Department of Vera Cruz, and any other parts of the interior which may be threatened by attack by the British. Gen. Bravo has 7,000 men, *El Diario del Gobierno* announces that 7,000 men, well organized and officered, and amply provided with munitions, money, &c., will compose the Army of the North, and that the chief command has been restored to Gen. Arista, and that Gen. Ampudia will henceforth be only second in command. The appointment of Arista is confirmed by way of Brasas Santiago.

The business of Vera Cruz is almost annihilated by the unsettled state of the country, regular internal prospects and foreign relations. It would appear that Com. Conner has transferred his flag to the frigate *Raritan*, which arrived on the 18th inst. He sailed from Vera Cruz on the 23d, on a cruise off the coast, accompanied by the Cumberland, Potomac and Falmouth. The fleet had previously gone out to sea for a day or two, to give rain a benefit of fresh air, &c. The ship of Mr. John Adams was the only vessel of war lying at Sacrificios when the Orleans sailed. The health of the squadron was perfectly good.

A Treaty with the Kansas Indians has been recently ratified and promulgated, the essential provisions of which are as follows:

The Kansas Indians cede to the United States two millions of acres of land on the east part of their country, embracing the entire width, thirty miles, and running west for a quarter of a mile. The United States pay to the Kansas Indians \$200,000, of which \$200,000 are to be funded at five per cent., the interest to be paid annually for thirty years, and thereafter to be diminished and paid pro rata, should the numbers decrease, but not otherwise.

One thousand to be applied for purposes of education annually; \$100,000 for agricultural assistance, implements, &c.; the balance, \$100,000, to be paid them annually in their own country.

The two thousand dollars, not funded, to be thus appropriated—first, necessary expenses of negotiating this treaty, second, \$400 to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; third, \$600 for the erection of a mill in the Kansas country; the cost line of the territory thus ceded is to be surveyed, as soon in the present year as convenient, by the United States. The Kansas Indians are to remove from the country now ceded by the first of May, 1847. Should it be found that there is not sufficient timbered lands for the use of the Indians, the United States is to set apart to them forever a suitable territory on the western boundary of the land ceded by the treaty. In consideration of which, the Kansas Indians cede the balance of the reservation under the treaty of 1834, 1835, and not ceded in the first article of this treaty. A sub-agent is to be appointed to reside with them, and a smith.

The Texas "State House," or "Capitol," is a one story wooden building, made somewhat roughly inside and out, over 100 feet long and 50 wide. It is divided into two rooms by a wide passage, one for the Senate and one for the House. At the most, the building might cost \$1,000—not more. The chairs occupied by the members are made of turned or rounded wood, unpainted and extremely common, with rawhide seats, hair side up, stretched on when green, and fastened by hooks into the side and drawn over the rounds. Their desks are ordinary pine tables. The Speaker and President of the Senate are equally well provided for. The "strangers' gallery" is made of pine benches rising one above another. So far as comfort is concerned, no one suffers; and the Texans have no idea of lavishing money upon things to look at just yet.

In Philadelphia, in 1844, there were upwards of 1,500 buildings erected. In 1845 the number exceeded 2,000. From present appearances, there will be upwards of 2,500 buildings erected during the present year.

On the 10th inst., the negro man Martin, who murdered a white woman by the name of Polly Roberts, some 18 months since, was executed at Huntsville, Ala. He declared the innocence of another negro now under sentence of death for the same murder.

The Lowell Company have substituted new patent-power-looms for weaving carpets throughout their entire works. By this change about 20 girls are given employment, and 80 men turned off.

A report of the finance committee of the city of Galena, Illinois, recommends a repudiation of the city debt—at least so far as to withhold from its creditors payment of the interest on its public debt.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In a slander case, recently tried at Lowell, where the plaintiff claimed \$6,000 damages, the jury returned a verdict for damages to the amount of one cent, giving one quarter of a cent cost.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From papers brought by the Cambrian.

Nineteen new ships, thirteen of them steamers, have been added to the navy, and appear in the new list for April.

A circular from the War Office intimates that the militia regiments will most probably be embodied in the course of the Spring, for the months training, and possibly afterwards for permanent service.

The manufacture of Indian corn bread, consisting of two parts Indian meal, and one of wheat flour, has commenced pretty generally in Dublin, and many people have been induced to buy it from mere curiosity. It has been entirely approved of.

The London newspapers speak of Her Majesty's approaching "retirement." We may therefore look for the banishment of the old word "confinement" from the gentler circles.

MARRIAGE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT TURIN.—The Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Jr., *Charge d'Affaires* of the United States at Turin, was married on the 7th of April, to Miss Josephine Van Houten, of Rotterdam—a lady of rank and fortune. The marriage was celebrated in the chapel of the Prussian embassy, at Turin, by the Rev. Mr. Bert, pastor of the Protestant Legation. In the evening Mr. W. entertained the bride and a distinguished party at dinner. The act of marriage was attested by the Chevalier Biscarra, for the bride, and by Mr. G. J. Crafts, of Charleston, S. C., for the bridegroom.

A great number of emigrants from Prussia and Germany have lately arrived in London, via Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, for the purpose of emigrating in the New York packet ships for America. Upwards of 500 have already embarked, and are now on their way to New York. The Quebec American ship will take out 250 Prussian emigrants; one half of the intended to sail in the Switzerland, which left on the 24th inst., but were informed that every berth was engaged, and that they must wait for the next vessel.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—This mysterious scourge is again at its work in Persia, whither it travelled by the route of Khoassan. At Herat, Bokhara, Teheran, Isfahan and Mehid the deaths have been very numerous. At Mehid a third of the population were carried off. The only town of importance that has escaped is Shiraz, now one of the principal cities of Persia. This exception is the more remarkable, as Tabriz is visited by more caravans than even Isfahan.

Madame De Witt, of Hanover, has just completed—after twenty-two years of arduous labor, a globe of the moon, in which all the discoveries that have been made in the lunar globe are set forth with the minutest particularity. The globe has excited the admiration of the scientific world, and of the king and aristocracy. It has been purchased for the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—The Cork Constitution says, the following is the number of drunkards committed to the City Bridewell for twelve months, ending the 1st of April, in each of the following years:—

Year.	Drunkards.
1841.....	2,087
1842.....	2,842
1843.....	1,607
1844.....	2,452
1845.....	3,271
1846.....	6,622

IRELAND.—For the last fortnight our quays have been daily thronged with the fine and stalwart peasantry of this and the adjoining counties, preparing to emigrate to various parts of the transatlantic world. Perhaps upon no former occasion, even before the hope of railway employment was held out to the people, and when "Government grants" for their relief were never heard of, did the number of emigrants from this quarter exceed the proportion of the present year. Besides the various large and full freighted vessels which have left the quays of Cork direct for America, several ships were despatched to the west of the county, and had no difficulty in obtaining their full complement of passengers. Many of these vessels are conveying cabin passengers, comfortable farmers, who are doing the prospects of the times at home. A great number of agricultural laborers are among the emigrants, from the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. At a moderate computation about 9000 emigrants have, or within the next month will have, left this port for America. It is to be hoped their anticipations will be realized. There can be little fear, however, that their condition could be worse, or their prospects more disheartening than those which the "potato-famine" in this country, little minded by the promise of Indian corn, had occasioned. At present the emigrants are the only alternatives of the people.—*Cork Reporter*.

INDIA.—The campaign against the Sikhs must have cost the British India army in killed and wounded, 8000 or 10,000 men, including an extraordinary number of British officers, by whom the troops were chiefly commanded. A majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded were natives. The officers' reports of killed and wounded on the British side in three principal engagements, are as follows:

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Mr. Webster urged upon the Senate, in the course of the protracted debates relative to Oregon, the necessity of coming to an arrangement on the basis of the 49th parallel, with the free navigation of the Columbia for a specific time. It is singular that the *Quarterly Review* put forth a similar opinion in this country, and that it should have been taken up by parties on both sides of the Atlantic, anxious to see the question amicably settled, regard this, under the circumstances of the case, as a fair and equitable compromise. Be it so. We should be glad if the controversy was terminated by this arrangement, as it would put an end to a state of feeling which cannot be continued without injury and expense to both countries.—*Liverpool Chronicle*, April 18.

A letter from Vienna says that there are twenty-two of Norris's locomotive engines finished and ready to be put on new lines of railways in Austria. On the four roads extending from Berlin to Frankfurt, Potsdam, &c., there are said to be twenty-six of these engines in operation.

A book is circulating in Europe called "Hibbath Jerusalem," written from the rabbies in Jerusalem to their countrymen throughout the world. It is a call to all the Jews to come up to the Holy Land, to see the facilities and the removal of all obstructions to their doing so.

An act has passed in the Canadian Parliament for the removal of the disabilities under which the body of Christian Unitarians have hitherto labored.

Daniel Stillwell, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Scioto Co., Ohio, was drowned on the 27th ult., whilst attempting to cross the Muskingum. His little grand-daughter also perished with him.

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THE FRATRIES.

A friend in the New York Tribune for the 21st has sent us the following pretty lines, and says, "One of the pupils of the Institute, upon hearing your letters on the Illinois Fraternities, has composed the enclosed lines, being herself quite an enthusiast. She takes considerably of the pen, although herself a girl. Would that she could see 'the garden of the West!' 'Would that she could enjoy, by beholding them, the beauties of nature she so loves from others' description!"

To those residing in this region I need not add that the lines are composed by Miss Francis J. Conely. J. S. W.

O! could I see, as thou hast seen,
The garden of the West,
Where Spring, in all her loveliness,
The face of nature dresses,
The rilling prairie vast and wild,
It hath a charm for me,
Like those waving to the breeze
Like lilies on the sea.

See, how that chased the bounding deer
When wouldst thou the rosy morn?
Or hast thou listened to its sound,
The merry hunter's horn?

Once could the noble roe call
That prairie wild his home;
His cabin now in ruins laid,
He must an exile roam.

And, at twilight's pensive hour,
Perchance hast seen him weep;
Tread lightly over the hallowed spot,
For there his kindred sleep.

I envy not the opulent
His gown and velvet done,
For happy is the peasant boy,
Who seeks a prairie home.

Where no discordant notes are heard,
But all is harmony—
Where soars aloft the unfettered thought,
The heart beats light and free.

Miss Polly Dolly Low.

"She stood in tears, like maiden all forlorn,
Who milled with sorrow in the crumpled worn."

Miss Polly Dolly Low
Amelia Agnes Low,
Was none of Nature's Journey-men's
Uncle's fool, I trow,

Her forehead was as smooth as glass,
Her mouth was a straight line,
And her eyes stood out as visibly
As letters on a sign.

The Venus of the Capitol
Was taller than Miss Low,
But then Miss Low's diameter
Made up for it, you know.

And though she was the 'mould of form,'
And wore unrivaled shoes,
Her waist was not so visible,
And her feet were made to use.

'T was Miss Polly Dolly Low
Was waiting to discuss
The last sweet monogamy
Of her romantic name.

And every Sunday evening
She could be seen to sing,
And at the window peevishly
Sighing in a ring.

And Cupid, little wretch!
That is so often cruel,
And sent a sick of feet!

A tall and handsome man was he,
The reigning village beau,
That made his bow one evening
To Miss Polly Dolly Low.

He took a chair, and sidled up,
And said, 'I guess how you
You think, Miss Polly Dolly Low,
I've come to love you.'

'I know 't 's 't 's the overdone
Miss Polly,' long ago;
And on his neck she flung herself—
Affectionate Miss Low!

And then got up, quite out of breath,
Young Eusebius then
And spoke again—I guess how you
You didn't hear me out:

I thank you kindly for your kiss,
But I am not your kind,
'T was brother Jackey wanted you!
Miss Polly Dolly Low.'

The heart that knows no trouble,
Has many things to learn,
For life is but a bubble

From the cradle to the tomb,
The first thing sings the sweetest,
First from our presence flies,
And blissful hours pass fleetest

Beneath the starry sky,
Vows that are made the warmest
Are the first to pass away;
And all things last the longest

For which we wish decay.

Lines.

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